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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT CO SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW		
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3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	,	
4	V.		17 CR 390 (ALC)
5	DON CARIM,		
6	Defendant	•	
7		x	
8			New York, N.Y. October 29, 2018
9			1:15 p.m.
10	Before:		
11	HON. SARAH NETBURN,		
12			Magistrate Judge
13			
14	APPEARANCES		
15	GEOFFREY S. BERMAN United States Attorney for the		
16	Southern District of NICOLAS ROOS	f New York	
17	Assistant United Sta	ates Attorney	
18	GUY OKSENHENDLER Attorney for Defenda	ant	
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THE DEPUTY CLERK: United States v. Don Carim. 1 2 Counsel, please state your appearance for the record. 3 MR. ROOS: Good afternoon. Nicolas Roos for the 4 United States. THE COURT: Thank you. 5 6 MR. OKSENHENDLER: Good afternoon, your Honor. 7 Oksenhendler for Mr. Carim. 8 THE COURT: Thank you. And good afternoon, Mr. Carim. 9 You may be seated. 10 My name is Judge Netburn. 11 Sir, I have before me a consent to proceed before a 12 United States magistrate judge on a felony plea allocution that 13 you have signed. What this form says is that, knowing you have 14 the right to have this plea taken by a United States district 15 judge, you are agreeing to have this plea taken by me, a United States magistrate judge. 16 17 Is that correct? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 19 THE COURT: Before you signed this form, did your 20 lawyer explain it to you? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 22 THE COURT: It is accepted. 23 MR. OKSENHENDLER: Thank you, Judge. 24 THE COURT: Sir, you've been charged in a one-count

indictment. Count One charges you with conspiracy to

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distribute and possess with intent to distribute oxycodone, from in or about January 2012 until in or about June 2017 in violation of Title 21 of the United States Code, Section 841(b)(1)(C).

That count is brought under Title 21 of the United States Code, Section 846.

I've been informed that you wish to change your plea and enter a plea of guilty pursuant to that charge. Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Before deciding whether to accept your guilty plea, I am going to ask you certain questions. It is very important that you answer these questions honestly and completely. The purpose of these proceedings is to make sure you understand your rights, to decide whether you are pleading guilty of your own free will, and to make sure that you are pleading guilty because you are guilty and not for some other reason.

Do you understand what I am saying?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: If at any point in time you don't understand my questions or you want an opportunity to speak with your lawyer, please say so, because it's important that you understand every question before you answer. Will you do that?

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1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 2 THE COURT: Ms. Fletcher, will you swear in the 3 defendant, please. 4 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Please stand and raise your right 5 hand. 6 (Defendant sworn) 7 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Please state your name for the record. 8 9 THE DEFENDANT: Don Michael Carim, Jr. 10 THE COURT: How old are you? 11 THE DEFENDANT: 34. 12 THE COURT: Are you a United States citizen? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 14 THE COURT: The reason I ask if you are a United 15 States citizen is because if you were found to be a 16 non-citizen, your conviction might have consequences for your 17 ability to remain in the United States. For example, if you were found to be a non-citizen, you could be removed from the 18 19 United States, denied citizenship or denied admission to the 20 United States in the future, and you would be bound by your 21 quilty plea regardless of those immigration consequences. 22 Sir, how far did you go in school? 23 THE DEFENDANT: I'm currently enrolled in nursing 24 school.

THE COURT: Wonderful. So does that mean that you

1	have an associate's degree already?		
2	THE DEFENDANT: When I complete the program, I'll		
3	receive my associate's.		
4	THE COURT: When do you think you'll complete the		
5	program?		
6	THE DEFENDANT: It would have been two more semesters.		
7	THE COURT: It would have been?		
8	THE DEFENDANT: Two more semesters.		
9	THE COURT: And now you're not sure what the status		
10	is?		
11	It depends on your future?		
12	MR. OKSENHENDLER: Yes.		
13	THE DEFENDANT: Accepting this charge bars me.		
14	THE COURT: This charge would bar you from proceeding?		
15	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.		
16	THE COURT: How many credits do you have towards that		
17	degree?		
18	THE DEFENDANT: I have a little over 60 credits. I		
19	have enough for an associate's, but the program was put		
20	together, so if I went and declared a major somewhere else, I		
21	probably could get my associate's. But the program, the way it		
22	works, is not all of my credits count towards it. So I'll		
23	graduate with an associate's if I finish.		
24	THE COURT: Okay. Well, I encourage you to take		
25	whatever steps you can to obtain your degree, whether it is in		

a nursing program or some other program. It sounds like you committed and invested a lot of your time and energy in furthering your education, which is really important. And if you have as many credits as you tell me you do, hopefully you'll be able to obtain an associate's degree in another field that interests you, if you are not able to pursue the nursing field.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, ma'am.

THE COURT: Are you currently or have you recently been under the care of a doctor or a psychiatrist for any reason?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Medical doctor or psychiatrist?

THE DEFENDANT: VA psychologist.

THE COURT: I'm not going to ask you too many questions about your course of treatment, but are you seeing -- you said it was a psychologist?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Are you seeing that psychologist for reasons that affect your ability to understand what's going on in these proceedings?

THE DEFENDANT: No, ma'am. For PTSD from the military.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you for your service.

Do you take any medication that affects your ability

to understand what's going on in these proceedings? 1 2 THE DEFENDANT: Not currently; no, ma'am. 3 THE COURT: Is your mind clear right now? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 4 5 THE COURT: Do you understand what's going on in these 6 proceedings? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 8 THE COURT: Do you take any medication now or have you 9 that affects your ability to answer questions truthfully? 10 THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. THE COURT: No? Okay. Have you taken any 11 12 mind-altering drugs or medicine or consumed any alcohol in the 13 last 24 hours? 14 THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Does either counsel have any objection to 16 the defendant's competence to enter a quilty plea at this time? 17 MR. ROOS: No, your Honor. 18 MR. OKSENHENDLER: No, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Sir, have you received a copy of the 20 written version of the charge against you in this case known as 21 the indictment? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Have you read it? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 25 THE COURT: Do you understand what it says?

1	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.		
2	THE COURT: You understand you've been charged		
3	generally with participating in a narcotics conspiracy?		
4	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.		
5	THE COURT: Have you had time to talk to your attorney		
6	about these charges and about how you wish to plead?		
7	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.		
8	THE COURT: Has he told you the consequences of		
9	pleading guilty?		
10	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.		
11	THE COURT: Are you satisfied with your attorney's		
12	representation of you?		
13	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.		
14	THE COURT: Sir, I am now going to explain certain		
15	Constitutional rights that you have. These are rights you'll		
16	be giving up if you enter a guilty plea.		
17	Please listen carefully to what I'm about to say. If		
18	you don't understand something, please stop me, and your		
19	attorney or I will explain the matter more fully. Okay?		
20	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.		
21	THE COURT: Under the Constitution and the laws of the		
22	United States, you have a right to plead not guilty to the		
23	charges contained in this indictment.		
24	Do you understand that?		
25	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.		

THE COURT: If you pled not guilty, you would be entitled under the Constitution to a speedy and public trial by a jury of that charge. At that trial, you would be presumed innocent, and the government would be required to prove you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be found guilty. That means you would not have to prove that you were innocent, and you would not be convicted unless a jury of 12 people agreed unanimously that you were guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: If you decide to go to trial, at that trial and at every stage of your case, you would have the right to be represented by an attorney. If you cannot afford an attorney, one would be presented to represent you at the government's expense and at no cost to you. If you have retained counsel and ran out of money, the government would appoint an attorney to continue to represent you.

If an attorney is appointed, that attorney is appointed to handle your case all way through trial, and not just for a guilty plea. So your decision to plead guilty here today should not depend on whether you can afford to hire an attorney.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: During a trial, the witnesses for the prosecution would have to come to court and testify in your presence where you could see and hear them, and your lawyer could cross-examine those witnesses. If you wanted, your lawyer could offer evidence on your behalf. You would be able to use the Court's power to compel witnesses to come to court and testify in your presence where you could see and hear them, and your lawyer could cross-examine them.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: At a trial, you would have the right to testify if in your own defense if you wanted to, but you would also have the right not to testify. If you chose not to testify, that could not be used against you in any way. No inference or suggestion of guilt could be made from the fact that you did not testify.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: If you were convicted at a trial, you would have the right to appeal that verdict to a higher court.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: As I said before, you have the right to plead not guilty. Even right now, even as you sit here today for the purposes of entering a guilty plea, you have the right

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to change your mind, persist in your not guilty plea, and proceed to trial.

But if you do plead quilty, and I accept your plea, you will give up a trial and all of the other rights that I have just described. If you plead guilty, there will be no trial. All that will remain to be done will be to impose a sentence. You and the government will have an opportunity to make arguments about what that sentence should be, but there will not be any further trial to determine whether you are quilty or not quilty of the charges to which you pled quilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the decision as to the appropriate sentence in your case will be entirely up to the sentencing judge, and that that judge will be limited only by what the law requires? This means that even if you are surprised or disappointed by your sentence, you will still be bound by your guilty plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Finally, if you do plead guilty, you are also giving up your right not to incriminate yourself, and I will ask you questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you are actually quilty.

By pleading guilty, you are admitting to your factual

as well as your legal guilt. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You said earlier that you have read the indictment containing the narcotics conspiracy charge against you. What I'm now going to do is ask the assistant United States attorney to state the elements of that charge. The elements are the things that the government would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt if the case were to proceed to trial.

Please.

MR. ROOS: Thank you, your Honor. The elements of the charged offense in the indictment are: First, the existence of a conspiracy, the object of which was the unlawful distribution of a controlled substance, here, oxycodone. Second that the there was interdependence amongst the members of the conspiracy. Third, that the conspiracy did in fact involve oxycodone, a controlled substance. And fourth, that the defendant knowingly and intentionally involved himself or became a member of the conspiracy.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. ROOS: Also the government would have to prove by a preponderance that venue is proper in the Southern District.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Sir, I'm now going to tell you the maximum possible penalty for this crime. The maximum means the most that could possibly be imposed. It does not necessarily mean this is what

you will receive. But you have to understand that by pleading guilty here today, you are exposing yourself to any combination of punishments up to the maximum that I'm about to describe.

Do you understand all that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Count One carries a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years, and there is a maximum term of supervised release of life, and a mandatory minimum term of supervised release of three years.

Supervised release means that if you are sentenced to prison, and thereafter released from prison, you may be subject to supervision by the probation department. You should understand that if you are placed on supervised release and then violate any of the terms or conditions of that release, the district judge that sentences you may revoke the term of supervised release, and return you to prison without giving you any credit for the time you spent on supervised release.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Second, in addition to these restrictions on your liberty, the maximum possible punishment also includes certain financial penalties. In this case the maximum allowable fine is the greatest of \$1 million or twice what was made by the criminal activity or twice what someone other than yourself lost because of the criminal activity. In addition,

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there is a mandatory special assessment of \$100 that must be imposed for the count of conviction.

Sir, has anyone threatened you or coerced you in any way to get you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Has anyone, other than the prosecution by way of this written agreement, promised you or offered you anything to get you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: As I just referenced, there is an agreement between you and government concerning this plea. Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Have you read this agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Have you had an opportunity to discuss its terms with your lawyer?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: I see that you signed the agreement. Did you speak with your lawyer before signing this agreement and understand it before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: It appears that you and the government have agreed as to the appropriate sentencing calculation under the sentencing guidelines. Is that correct?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You've agreed that the appropriate guidelines range is between 46 and 57 months' imprisonment. Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: In addition, you and the government have agreed that the appropriate fine range is between \$10,000 and \$1 million. Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: In this agreement, you've agreed that neither you nor the government will seek any departure or adjustment pursuant to the guidelines that's not set forth in this agreement. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: However, it's allowed under this agreement you may seek a sentence that is outside of the stipulated guidelines range, based on the factors that are set forth in our sentencing statute which you can find at Title 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a). Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: In this agreement, you are admitting to the forfeiture allegation with respect to Count One of the indictment. You have agreed to forfeit to the United States \$24,750.

Do you understand that?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: In addition, in this agreement you have limited in certain respects your ability to appeal from your conviction and sentence. Specifically, you've agreed you will not file a direct appeal or bring a collateral challenge, sometimes called a habeas motion, or seek a sentence modification, so long as your sentence is within or below the stipulated guidelines range of 46 to 57 months' imprisonment.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You've also agreed you will not appeal any term of supervised release that is less than or equal to the statutory maximum of life. And that you will not appeal any fine that is less than or equal to \$1 million.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: The most important thing for you to understand is this agreement is not binding on the sentencing judge. And that the judge may reject the calculations and recommendations that are set forth in this plea agreement, without permitting you to withdraw your guilty plea, and then could impose a more severe punishment.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: The sentencing judge is required to make

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his own independent calculation under the sentencing guidelines, and to impose a sentence based on what he believes is correct.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: In determining that sentence, the Court will consider, in addition to the guidelines and any departures from those guidelines, all of the factors that are set forth in the sentencing statute which, I just mentioned to you, you can find at Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 3553(a). Those factors include the nature and circumstances of the offense, and the history and characteristics of you, the defendant, the need for the sentence imposed, the kinds of sentences that are available, the sentencing range provided under the guidelines, the need to avoid sentencing disparities, and the need to provide restitution to victims.

In addition, the Court will consider the presentence report, which is prepared by the probation department in advance of your sentencing. Before you are sentenced, you and the government will be given an opportunity to challenge the facts that are reported by the probation officer.

Sir, now that you've been advised of the charge against you and the possible penalties you face, is it still your intention to plead guilty to Count One of the indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

1 THE COURT: With respect to Count One of the indictment, how do you plead? 2 3 THE DEFENDANT: Guilty. 4 THE COURT: Can you tell me in your own words what you 5 did to make you believe you're quilty of that charge. 6 THE DEFENDANT: Between January 2012 and June 2017, I 7 agreed with other people to possess with intent to distribute oxycodone. At the time of my actions, I knew they were wrong 8 9 and illegal. 10 MR. OKSENHENDLER: Judge, with regard to venue, the 11 actions that my client undertook to participate in the 12 conspiracy, after reviewing the discovery that's been provided 13 by the government, occurred in Staten Island. But in reviewing 14 other discovery provided by the government, I believe that 15 there were actions that were taken here in Manhattan, which would make venue in this district appropriate in the case. 16 17 THE COURT: Okay. And is your client expressly 18 waiving any possible venue challenge? 19 MR. OKSENHENDLER: Yes. 20 THE COURT: Thank you. Do you believe that is a 21 sufficient allocution? 22 MR. ROOS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Would you like me to ask the defendant any other questions?

MR. ROOS: No, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Does the government want to represent the evidence it would put forth at trial.

MR. ROOS: Certainly, your Honor. Briefly, the government's evidence at trial would include cooperating witness testimony, actual prescriptions and prescription monitoring program data, certain surveillance photographs and recordings.

And to the venue point, as defense counsel correctly pointed out, the government would prove that venue for the conspiracy charge is based on the filling of prescriptions, among other things, in the Southern District of New York.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Sir, on the basis of your responses to my questions and my observation of your demeanor, I find that you are competent to enter a guilty plea. I'm satisfied that you understand your rights, including your right to go to trial; that you are aware of the consequences of your plea, including the sentence that may be imposed; that you are voluntarily pleading guilty; and that you've admitted you are guilty as charged in Count One of the indictment.

For these reasons, I'll recommend to District Judge Carter that he accept your plea of guilty as to Count One of the indictment.

I'll direct the government to order a copy of the transcript and submit it to Judge Carter so he may act on my

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recommendation. 1 2 Has he set a sentencing date yet? 3 MR. ROOS: No, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Would you like me to set a four-month out 5 control date? 6 MR. ROOS: Please. 7 THE COURT: I'll set a control date for February 28. 8 I'll direct that the presentence report be prepared. 9 Can you deliver a case summary to probation within 14 10 days? 11 MR. ROOS: Yes, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Counsel, can you and your client be 13 available in the next 14 days to be interviewed by probation? 14 MR. OKSENHENDLER: Of course, your Honor. I will, and 15 I will reach out to probation to set up the interview. 16 THE COURT: Thank you. Any objections to continuing 17 the present bail? 18 MR. ROOS: No. 19 THE COURT: Sir, let me remind you that all of the 20 conditions on which you were released up until now continue to 21 apply. A violation of those conditions can have very serious

consequences, including revocation of bail and prosecution for bail jumping.

In addition, if you violate any of the terms of your plea agreement, you may be subject to revocation of that

IAT3CARP Plea agreement with all of the consequences that are set forth. Any further matters for either side? MR. ROOS: No, your Honor. MR. OKSENHENDLER: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you. (Adjourned)